OMINOUS UNREST OF RUSSIA'S CAPITAL

To all outward appearances St. Petersburg at this date is the most peaceful of cities. It is difficult to realize that its peace may be only apparent, its security only temporary, and that any hour of each succeeding day may witness a cataclysm, writes Rheta Childe Dorr, in the New York Post, under date of July 18. The revolutionists predict, peaceful conditions for another month, yet they always add: "Who knows?" There is an irresistible fascination in the idea of a city resting on a volcano, quiet only that it may gather force; silent only that it may lull suspicion.

The atmosphere of St. Petersburg of the present units one for anything less stimulating. Two correspondents who had spent months here waiting for the revolution to break out in earnest were sent to witness the coronation at Trondhjem. They wandered through the flag-bedecked streets with languid steps and bored countenances.

"Dull as ditch water," mourned one, encountering an American acquaintance. "Yes, I suppose it does look lively, and all that, but the whole show is so cut-and-dried. You know just what's going to happen. You know for certain that those two officers who just now spoke to us will sleep in their beds tonight and not in a wet, crawly prison; and you are quite sure that that girl crossing the street will reach home without falling into the hands of Cossacks."

Nowhere in Russia are you quite sure of anything. Even the streets of St. Petersburg are not entirely safe. When you go out you are not sure how or when you will get back. When you lie down to sleep you know little enough how soon your slumbers will be interrupted. Yet, to all outward appearances, St. Petersburg is peaceful.

The drama which goes on day by day in the old Tauride palace gives the lie to appearances. Catherine, the Great, who built the palace for a lover of hers—the so-called hero of the Tauride—certainly never dreamed that those lofty halls and spacious chambers would echo to such seditious utterances Things are fearlessly spoken at every session of the Douma which would have hanged the speakers a few years ago, and would have imprisoned them no farther back than a few months. If the Reactionists succeed in the desperate struggle for ascendency they are now secretly making, the fate of more than one member of the Douma will be tragic. A woman of liberal tendencies spoke lately with admiration of one of the leaders of the extreme left. "One feels that he is a coming man in Russia," she said. "Do you not expect to see him one day occupying a very high place?"

"I certainly do, Madame," replied the distinguished noble addressed, "and that very soon. He has already been sentenced to be hanged."

Even the moderates, that comfortable class which everywhere, in the midst of alarms, goes on insisting that things are not so bad, and that the old order will be speedily reinstated, admit that remarkable changes in Russian life are taking place. Not only in the Douma, but in everyday affairs of life are those changes significant. Especially significant is the new freedom of speech now prevalent. No longer do people discuss politics in whispers. In fact it is rather difficult to induce a Russian to talk about anything but politics, and he never lowers his voice. You hear reform, revolution, socialism, in the streets, in the cafes and restaurants, in drawing rooms and even in the theatres.

None of the principal theatres are open at this season, but a performance goes on nightly at the Zoological gardens which has attracted a great deal of attention, and which many people are inclined to regard seriously. That is a play founded on the great peasant uprising, which took place under the Cossack leader Pugatchoff, during the reign of Catherine II. Pushkin left unfinished a history of this bloody revolt, known to this day as "The Black Year." One would imagine that it would be difficult to obtain permission to present it on the stage at a time of such unrest among the peasants. However, the play seems to have been pretty well censored. There is a minimum of Pugatchoff and a maximum of vaudeville to the piece, with some excellent little Russian folk songs and peasant dancers. The last act, wherein Pugatchoff is dragged to execution through a yelling mob of erstwhile supporters, is about the most violent piece of play-acting one has witnessed.

A daily spectacle, smiled at on all sides as amusing, is the confiscation of newspapers by the censors. The officials usually travel in pairs. Gorgeously uniformed, they stalk grandly along the streets, making the rounds of the newsdealers' kiosks, and stopping all paper vendors. They go over the papers and appropriate all copies of those journals reported as illegal. Before the censor got round to his work most of the papers had been sold, of course, and although further publication of the offending sheets is forbidden, they will be issued the next day under different names.

All sorts of revolutionary literature is on sale publicly, some of the posters and book covers showing illustrations which would do credit to the yellow press of America. One of the six best sellers in St. Petersburg just now is a complete history of the Marie Spiridonova case. On the outside cover of the book Marie is pictured lying on a pallet of straw, unconscious after her tortures. The moonlight streams in through the prison bars, and in the background, probably indicating the subject of her vision, is a scaffold, with a woman's body swaying at the end of the rope. Rivalling this book in popularity is another called "A Punitive Expedition." On the cover is picutred a firing squad of soldiers, executing a group of revolutionists. Four men already lie writhing on the ground, while the fifth stands bound and motionless, waiting for the soldiers' fire. Artistically these book covers are very satisfactory, although any people less sombre than the Russian might find them too depressingly realistic.

A few months ago there was a perfect epidemic of incendiary weekly papers with very cleverly drawn cartoons illustrating current events. These papers were of a description that made their immediate confiscation inevitable and each week's issue was seized by the police as soon as possible after it appeared on the streets. Nevertheless most of them obtained wide circulation. The amusing part of the affair is that after a short time, the practical police officials sold the confiscated sheets to certain newsdealers who selected the most sensational numbers and placed them on sale as literary curiosities. You can buy any quantity of them from little boys in the street, at bargain prices.

The most lurid of these illustrated weeklies was called Zarnesti, the Morning Star, and its covers bore a picture of the famous peace column in front of the Winter palace. A jagged bolt of lightning illuminated the column, revealing a flock of most unpleasant carrion birds circling around its base.

Witte was at the height of his power during the palmy days of the Morning Star, and for this reason the papers have a certain historical value. Entire sets of Witte, Durnovo, and Trepoff cartoons are being collected, one set being destined for Columbia University library. In one cartoon Witte and Trepoff, very small, are clinging to the skirts of Father Gapon, very large. "Our Last Hope" is the caption beneath. In another, more sanguinary, Witte, seated on a pile of cannon balls, behind which are seen Cossacks with whips, remarks grimly: "I know how to bring peace to Russia." Many of the cartoons stop little short of indecency in their hatred of the bureaucracy. A few are exceedingly humorous in a crude way: for example, one in which a History of Russia has fallen into the hands of a pair of naked African savages, who are reading with expressions of mingled horror and incredulity on their faces. These cartoons are rare, for the Russians are not noted for humor.

St. Petersburg itself is not at any time a gay city, except on the surface. It is full of movement, life, color, variety, but beneath its brilliance is a sluggish undercurrent, something melancholy and slow. You cannot fail to perceive this in the cafe life of the town. The many charming indoor and outdoor dining palaces are nightly crowded with officers, in their summer uniforms of immaculate white, diplomats, correspondents, visitors, romantic looking old men, decores, no one knows what for; not to speak of fashionably dressed sketches in Paris journals pour rire. The glitter of jewels, gold lace, decorations, shoulder straps and swords is very gay, but one cannot escape the conviction that the gayety is merely noise, the pleasure mostly appetite. When a diner is not eating or drinking, his face looks heavy, and his eyes wander around with a discontented gaze. If this sounds like something "written up" to an Aubrey Beardsley drawing, it does no more than faithfully record the impression of more than one visitor in St. Petersburg.

All cities are deserted by the fortunate during the hot months, but the Russian capital presents the appearance of a permanently deserted city. The emperor has spent but two hours at the Winter palace in eighteen months, and most of the grand dukes have been abroad for a year or more. The houses of the high nobles are stoutly boarded up, as if to defy looters. The university on the far side of the Neva has been closed for nearly two years, and its huge, empty buildings add to the abandoned melancholy aspect of the city. One is reminded of that ancient phrase of the fashionable: "Not a soul in town." Besides the military, the correspondents, the shopkeepers, and the proletariat, there is not a soul in town.

In all these classes one finds ardent revolutionists. The confessed ones are easily confused with the most radical of the proletariat. One of my acquaintances is a university woman, fresh from an advanced course in agriculture in an Austrian institution. She has elected to become a lecturer in agriculture that she may come into intimate contact with young students whose lives will be spent on remote country estates. In September she begins work in a new college which has already enrolled 25 young women belonging to some of the best families in Russia. A certain proportion of these young women will become teachers, but the majority expect to return to their estates to do their part in reforming the antiquated farming methods which so seriously obstruct Russian development.

My young friend believes that she will be able to introduce many liberal ideas among her students. She belongs to an excellent family, has been carefully brought up in a none too liberal atmosphere, and has been indulged to the extent of choosing her own career. She chose to lead the simplest possible life, spending the least sum consistent with comfort on her living expenses. She wears a gown of coarse black flannel, a blue cotton blouse, a straw sailor hat, and no gloves. Her glasses were probably made by a good optician, but they are framed in steel, not gold. "To the proletariat we look for the salvation of Russia," she says, quite simply. "Why should I desire to belong to a less important class?"

This girl—she is only twenty-three—is a revolutionist of the academic type. That is, her work is purely educational. She believes in the Douma, not as an executive body, but as an important educational force. Yet she sympathizes warmly with the more radical parties. Her most intimate friend is one of the leaders of the executive committee of the "Flying Column." The two were college friends and live together in St. Petersburg.

Madamoiselle Lisa is a beautiful girl of twenty-five, a Jewess, whose father was a rich and highly respected Moscow merchant. The mother is a quiet, commonplace little person, and her life was tranquil enough until her two daughters grew up with their heads full of revolution. Mademoiselle Lisa went to a German university, came back a full-fledged terrorist, and settled down in Moscow "to work." After the troubles there last winter she was obliged to leave, and since then has been "working" in St. Petersburg. The other daughter remained in Moscow. The poor mother gravitates between the two cities, living a life of silent anguish rather pitiful to witness. Mademoiselle kisses her parent good-by at tea every morning, ties on a veil, and departs for regions unknown. Occasionally she returns for dinner, but oftener she creeps in after midnight.

The other day the sad little mother came to see me with a face full of joy. They were going to England for a long vacation. Her daughter must have a rest, and it was quite settled that they were to go on Wednesday morning.

Tuesday evening I called to make my adieux. At the door of the apartment a frightened group of servants were whispering together. Inside the hall my young friend met me. "Lisa is arrested," she murmured. "The police are in her room. You cannot go in."

However, the door was not locked and in a moment we slipped inside. There were five policemen in the place and they did not look up from their work nor did they order us out, as I expected they would One man had a huge iron ring of keys which a burglar might have envied, and with this aid they unlocked every trunk, box, bureau and desk drawers in sight. I never saw such a complete overhauling of effects. They found several copies of Harpers' Weekly, which they read, or pretended to read; also some clippings from American newspapers anent Russian affairs. These, with several letters in English, which they could not read, they took away with them.

After searching drawers and boxes they rummaged the bed, the couch, even to the pillows; in fact, searched every corner of the apartment. Then everybody was made to sign a paper which stated that no money or other valuables had been removed by the police.

Meanwhile the mother was out on an errand, and we trembled for fear she would return and find the place full of police. They left just before she came in, to our relief. At the door one of the men, a mild young fellow with very nice blue eyes, turned around and stammered an apology: "We are sorry," he said, and I am sure he ment it. Where was Mademoiselle Lisa? It was I who had the audacity to ask the question. The young officer did not know. We might find out in the morning. He bowed and closed the door and we sat down to wait the return of the mother of Lisa.

Such is St. Petersburg—before the deluge.

Good Health for Business Men

To the increase of sedentary pursuits, confinement to offices and lack of exercise, Dr. Fisher of New York ascribes the great increase in diseases of digestion Chd. circulation. "Men are not breathing deep enough," he said, "to throw off the poisons of the system, and very few of our business men really know the joy of living."

When the filtering and excretory organs—the liver, kidneys and bowels—fail to perform their duties of extracting poisons from the blood it is time for prompt action before some serious disease fastens itself upon the system.

People of sedentary habits are sure to suffer from constipation, biliousness, and kidney derangements, but there is cure in the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and note that we do not say merely relief but cure, prompt and thorough cure. Medicines which only act on the bowels may afford relief, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills do more than this—they enliven and invigorate the action of the liver and kidneys, insure a good flow of bile. Nature's own cathartic, and so effect thorough cure. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DON'T TRUST TO LUCK.

Even if there is such a thing as luck you cannot afford to trust to it in case of sickness. You know by the experience of others that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food actually forms new blood and tissue and revitalizes the nerves and by using it regularly you can be certain that your system is being built up and that weakness and disease are being overcome.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHY BUY A PARK?

Sir—Is it wise for us to spend money for a local park while a Mr. F. Angus keeps telling us the city is poor? No city is better supplied with breathing spaces.

We grudge our schools decent sized playgrounds and buildings, all because of the cost. It is merely juggling to say we will pay for it by selling other useless property. By all means sell useless property. If a good opportunity offers. But give the proceeds to the city treasurer.

EDUCATION.

KISSING THE BIBLE.

Sir—A valuable article on above-named subject appeared in your issue of last Sunday. It should be looked up and acted on by the Anti-Tuberculosis society. During last session of the legislature the writer presented this matter to a member of the house, who intends, I believe, to take action at the next sitting, and it is a good time to have those supporting the filthy practice—if any—to make public their reasons for such support. It was no doubt the spirit of consideration that permitted you to refer to the custom in question as a Christian one; but, strange to say, it is most distinctly forbidden throughout the New Testament; and yet the ministerial association have not appeared to stumble over it. Note carefully what it says in the 12th verse of the 5th chapter of James—"But above all things, by brethern, swear not, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, neither by any other oath: but let your yea be yea; and your nay be nay; lest you fall into condemnation." To put the position taken by you in your article beyond all question, kindly quote the words of Christ in His "Sermon on the Mount"—Mathew v., 34: "But I say unto you, swear not at all; neither by heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by the earth, for it is His footstool; neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair black or white; but let your communication be, yea, yea; nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.

"Above all things" surely means that efforts along this line are demanded of preachers who are Christians, and much more important to the race than that they should spend time trying to get on the school board.

W. J. LEDINGHAM.

Tod Inlet, Sept. 21, 1906.

WATER WORKS FINANCE.

Sir—The broad policy of borrowing money for the execution of works of public utility and spreading the repayment over a period of years, equal to the life of the undertaking, and laying the burthen pro rata upon those benefited, is obviously sound. If these works of public utility are non-productive, like parks and roads, the burthen should be borne uniformly by every person over the age of 21, and not solely by any special class because it is easier to collect from them.

There are, however, public utilities that yield ample revenue and are able to meet all their liabilities, such as the sewerage system and the water works. Under the sewer rental system the whole cost of construction, maintenance, interest and sinking fund are met out of rentals paid into a special account by those directly benefited. Thus our system of sewerage is gradually being carried throughout the city without adding to the civic debt.

The same principle should surely apply to our water system, as a matter of vital interest to every man, woman and child within the city limits, and the cost of the distribution of water, like the removal of its sewage, should be met out of exclusive funds provided by special rates subscribed by the consumers themselves. The present revenue derived from water rates is more than ample for all necessary purposes, but has been most improperly diverted to other uses. The revenue in 1905 for water rates was $70,927, and the total cost of salaries, maintenance, renewals and construction works was $43,253, leaving a balance of $27,674. Yet with this balance available the city actually neglected the cleaning out of the lakes (a work essential to the purity of the water); and to add insult to injury, they now come before the property owners for a new loan of $15,000 to make good this act of culpable negligence. By what parity of reasoning or justice are property owners charged some $19,000 per annum for interest and sinking fund on water works account, when there is a balance of revenue available to meet it? Why should property owners stand the whole brunt of this public utility, and then pay twice over for water?

We may reckon that there are about 5,000 connections with the water mains (exclusive of Victoria West), which may represent some 20,000 individual consumers. The present water rates are admitted to be low in Victoria, and could bear increase without the least hardship. Suppose we add 15 cents per month per connection to the rate (or a percentage or some other equitable adjustment to realize the same amount), we should get $9,000 per annum, a sum equal to interest and sinking fund, or a capital value of about $180,000; and 20 cents would give us, in the same way, about $240,000; ample to pay for all demands in sight without any increase in the civic debt. The funds so obtained should be under the sole and absolute control of the water commissioner.

Instead, therefore, of passing a by-law saddling the property owners, as such, with the proposed debt, hypothecate the special rates, as provided in the Municipal Clauses Act, with the lands improvements on lands as collateral security.

THOS. C. SORBY.

September 20, 1906.

ROLLER SKATING IS POPULAR.

An Amusement Which Seems to Have Taken Hold of Victoria Society.

The roller skating rink on Fort street is becoming very popular. During the stay of the Governor-General and his suite, each morning found the younger members of the party at the rink. On Wednesday morning His Excellency was entertained by an exhibition of fancy skating given by Mr. Painter; and on Thursday the Countess, Mrs. Dunsmuir and their friends visited the rink and also witnessed some fine skating. Lord and Lady Howick also enjoyed a delightful spin about.

On Friday evening Miss Dunsmuir and a party of her friends were there, and each morning many ladies are to be seen entering into this amusement.

Thursday witnessed the departure of the Dominion government steamer Quadra with the Countess Grey, her daughter, Mr. Leveson Gower, Miss Marion Dunsmuir and others on board, and Victoria society has settled down again after all the gaiety of the past week or so.

Lord and Lady Howick, the former a son of the Governor-General, left on Thursday for Cowichan Lake and will be guests at the Lakeside Hotel. Lord Howick was recently married to Lady Mabel Palmer, daughter of Lord Selbourne, and they are now in reality continuing their honeymoon.

Dr. FOWLER'S EXT-OF WILD STRAWBERRY

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Stomach Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all Looseness of the Bowels

may be rapidly and effectually cured by the use of that old and sterling remedy

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

It has a reputation of 60 years' standing and never fails to either relieve or cure.

There are many imitations of this remedy on the market that sell for less per bottle. Dr. Fowler's is 35 cents, so be sure and get the genuine. The cheaper articles may be dangerous to your health.

HAS USED IT FOR YEARS.

MRS. CHAS. WOODS, Waubaushene, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my house for years, and I find it a splendid remedy for Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints, especially in children teething."

REAL ESTATE ACTIVE.

Many Transfers Are Reported in City Property.

The past week has been a very busy one in real estate circles, and considerable property has changed hands. Among the most important transfers was the lot at the corner of Cormorant and Douglas streets opposite the City hall which commanded the sum of $16,000. Yates and Douglas street property is experiencing an unprecedented demand and many deals of considerable importance are on the tapis, besides those in consideration several deals have taken place within the last few days. A 30 foot lot opposite the Dominion hotel was disposed of for $3,800; a 50 foot lot near the same hotel $5,500, and a lot at the corner of View and Blanchard, $3,000. Suburban property has also been in demand and the Dean farm was sold for $75,000, the property comprising 200 acres. Robt. Scott of Winnipeg being the purchaser. A. Stewart, of Edmonton, was another purchaser having secured eleven acres near Cadboro Bay for $6,000. Mr. Jackson, another Manitoban also purchased 17 acres formerly belonging to Mr. Blackenback. J. J. Shallcross has purchased the property known as the Begbie property situated at the corner of Cook and Labouchere streets Capt. Routledge has also secured a lot on Oak Bay avenue on which he intends to erect a residence. On the whole the past week has been a very busy one, and the outlook for the future is very promising.

GOOD DIGESTION.

If you can keep your digestive system in proper condition the body will be well nourished and you need have little fear of disease. By regulating the kidneys, liver and bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills ensure a healthful condition of the organs of digestion and for this reason are indispensible as a family medicine.

HELP WANTED—MALE & FEMALE

WANTED—Men and women to learn barber trade; situations guaranteed to graduates; the Moler Barber College will open in Vancouver immediately. Special prices to first twenty students. Write 206 Carral street. s18

WANTED—RESIDENCES

WANTED—Near Duncan, comfortable, quiet home wanted. Gornall, Metchosin. s14

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease, for twenty years, as a fishing station, the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the West shore Kildala Bay, about one mile North of Lot 9, Range Two (2), Coast District, thence West 20 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 20 chains more or less to Kildala Bay, thence Northwesterly following along the said shore line of Kildala Bay, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

KILDALA PACKING CO., LTD.
D. Groves, Director.

Dated at Rivers Inlet, B. C., September 4, 1906. s18

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island.

No. 18. Starting from a post planted on the west shore of Mosquito Lake, about 8 chains from the north end of lake and about 2 miles south of the south end of Bonanza Lake, thence 40 chains east, thence 60 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 60 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 60 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 120 chains north to point of commencement.

No 19. Starting from a post planted on the north west side of Mosquito Lake, and on the north west corner of claim No. 18, thence 120 chains west, thence 60 chains south, thence 120 chains east, thence 60 chains north to point of commencement.

No. 21. Starting from a post on the west side of Mosquito Creek and about 35 chains south along blazed base line from Mosquito Lake, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains north to point of commencement.

No. 22. Starting from a post planted on the south east corner of claim No. 21, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains north to point of commencement.

No. 23. Starting from a post planted at the south west corner of claim No. 18 on blazed base line, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of comencement.

R. J. KER, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Read Island, Sayward District: Commencing at a stake near the North end of Read Island, opposite Rendezvous Island, thence West 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains to shore of Drew Pass, thence along shore to place of commencement.

Read Island, B. C., August 27, 1906.
FRED. NEWMAN.
s2 Per E. W. Wylie, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following land: Commencing at a post on the bank of Skeena river, on the northern boundary line of the Kitsilas Indian reserve, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains to the point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

Victoria, September 12, 1906.
s14 JOSEPH HUNTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post marked "M. J. P.'s N.W. Corner," placed at the Northeast corner of Lot 386, Bear River, Portland Canal, thence South 40 chains, thence East 20 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 20 chains to point of Commencement, being in all 80 acres, more or less.

Stewart, B. C., June 26, 1906.
MARY S. PIGOTT.
jy27 Per her Agent, Wm. Pigott.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land on North side of Copper River, Coast District, R. 5, about thirty (30) miles from Moricetown, described as follows: Starting from a post marked "Initial Post, N. W. Corner, W. H. Boyd," thence South 20 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

W. H. BOYD.
jy24

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post marked "W. R.'s S.E. Corner," placed at the Northeast corner of Lot 386, Bear River, Portland Canal, thence West 40 Chains, thence North 20 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 20 chains to the point of commencement, being in all 80 acres, more or less.

Stewart, B. C., June 26, 1906.
WM. ROCHFORT.
jy27 Per his Agent, Wm. Pigott.

STOVES and HEATERS

Asthe Winter Season is coming on rapidly a heater will soon be necessary. We have them in all sizes and prices. Also the largest stock of Stoves and Ranges in the province. . . . .

Catalogue Sent for the Asking

Albion Stove Works
LIMITED.
Victoria, B.C.

A CLOSE INSPECTION OF HARNESS

exhibited in our fine stock will reveal the reason for its superiority over all others. Its splendid workmanship, perfect finish, trimming and mounting shows the case with which it is made, and that the quality of the leather used is of the highest grade. For beauty and style it is without a peer.

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B. C. Saddlery Co.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

The Saws For Loggers
Atkin's Celebrated
Tyee Bucking Saws, Howatson Falling Saws

These saws have four cutters, cut deeper, faster, easier, have large throat for clearing dust; segment ground. Once used always used.

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ld.
'Phone 59. VICTORIA, B. C. Agents. P. O. Drawer 613.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore opposite lot 158, Renfrew District.

Vancouver, B. C., September 1, 1906.
s2 THOMAS HORNE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, for permission to lease one half mile of the foreshore fronting Sections 40 and 110, Esquimalt District; Section 11, Esquimalt District, and Section 36, Victoria District, for fishing purposes as staked by me upon the ground.

July 10, 1906.
jy12 GEO. H. DUNCAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 160 acres of land for agricultural purposes, described as follows:

Commencing at a post adjoining my pre-emption on N. W. corner, running North 40 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence West 40 chains, containing 160 acres, situated on North shore of Francis Lake, in Coast District.

J. W. HENKEL.
s18 Francois Lake.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on West side of Redonda Island, Northwest District: Commencing at a stake on North side of Teakean Arm, thence running in a Northerly direction 160 chains, thence 40 chains to shore of Lewis Channel, thence along shore to place of commencement.

Read Island, B. C., August 28, 1906.
s2 E. W. WYLIE.

Sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore opposite Lots 14 and 33, Esquimalt District, beginning at a point on Coburg Peninsula, opposite the Southern boundary of lot 14 and extending 40 chains along the Coburg peninsula in a Northerly direction.

Victoria, B. C., July 28, 1906.
jy31 J. E. MACRAE.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on Portland Canal, in the Skeena district:

Commencing at a post planted on the beach about one-quarter of a mile below the mouth of Swamp Point Creek, marked "J. S. Harkley, S. E. Corner," thence 80 chains North, thence 40 chains West to the beach, thence in a Southeasterly direction along the beach to place of commencement; containing 160 acres, more or less.

Located this 3rd day of September, 1906.
by J. S. HARKLEY.
s22 R. O. Jennings, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for 20 years, as a fishing station, the following described lands, situated on Dean Channel, Coast District No. 3, North side, about one and one-half miles east of Indian Reserve: Commencing at a post marked K. P. C.'s N. W. Corner, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

KILDALA PACKING CO., LTD.
D. Groves, Director.
August 17, 1906. au17

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for 20 years, as a fishing station, the following described lands, situated on Dean Channel, Coast District No. 3, West side, about ten miles south of Indian Reserve: Commencing at a post marked K. P. C.'s S.W. Corner, thence west 10 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 80 acres, more or less.

KILDALA PACKING CO., LTD.
D. Groves, Director.
August 17, 1906. au17

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with the Land Act, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unsurveyed land on the Bulkley river, about four miles from South Bulkley telegraph office, Coast District, described as follows:

Starting at Initial post N. W. Corner, thence South 40 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

July 19, 1906.
J. C. BOYD,
s2 Locator.
W. H. Boyd, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate at the junction of Bitter Creek and Bear River, Portland Canal, and described as follows: Commencing at a post planted about 5 chains East of Bitter Creek Bridge, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Stewart, B. C., July 2, 1906.
jy27 WM. PIGOTT.

INTERVENTION INDICATED AS A NECESSARY S

To End the State of Anarch Which Affairs Have Arriv in Cuba

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—It is stood here that Secretary has sent a gloomy messa President Roosevelt, saying tha vate reports received by him fro interior are to the effect that a bordering upon anarchy pr throughout almost the entire islan ception being made of the secti the coast. It is known that Secr Taft has decided absolutely not to with the armed rebel forces. Th taken to mean that American inte tion as contemplated would mean taking over of the entire island pe some final settlement. Secretary advices from the interior are tha people are controlled by neither government nor the Liberals, but simply dissatisfied with condition general.

Secretaries Taft and Bacon hea day the first American testimony o situation given by the committee o Americans selected for this purpo the meeting held here September They also heard General Freyre Andrade and Alfredo Sayas. The outlined the claims of the Liberal

The arrival this morning of the erican squadron was the spectacular impressive feature of the day and presence of the warships suggests dences of intervention. The truce tween the opposing forces continue be observed. The government, how is moving troops toward the city, the rebel force under Pino Guerr coming rapidly toward Havana to nect with the rebels surrounding capitol.

American Sailors Attacked

La Discussion publishes a desp from Cienfuegos saying that bluejac from the American gunboat Mari who were garrisoning the Soledad s estate, have been fired on by the rel The Americans returned the fire and rebels fled.

TERRIFIC DYNAMITE ASHOR

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 21.—Fifteen score are believed to have been kl probably thirty injured, and almost entire business section of Jellico, Te was wrecked by a terrific explosion dynamite early today, in a car in the y of the Noxville & Nashville railway.

THE VERY SAME OLD STORY

Portland, Ore., Sept. 21.—Grocci G seppe, an Italian gardener near M waukee, Clackamas county, was bu coed out of $3,470 on July 16 by two his countrymen, who induced him take his money out of a local bank who managed to get their victi confidence to such an extent that permitted one of them to rent a saf deposit box and to place the money the box for safe keeping. Needless say, the money was not placed in t box, but some pieces of washers substituted in its stead. The robb was committed July 16, but particula of the crime were not made pub until today. The authorities are loo ing for the robbers.

YUKON NAVIGATION.

Expected That an Early Season W Mark This Year in the North.

It is expected that navigation on t Yukon will close early this year; peris able freight should not be sent to Ska way for the interior later than at t end of this month. The reason advanc for the belief in an early close is th the season in the Yukon district h been very dry and the water is lo Winter is coming on a little early th year and already the streams that fe the river are freezing over.

The river season will not break the earl closing-record by very much. Last ye navigation on the river stopped on Oct ber 11th, the last boat leaving Whi Horse for Dawson on October 9th. Ma ing allowances for transshipment, will close this year only a few days e lier. The company, however, is anxiou to have perishable shipments in Ska way on time.

NOW AN ADMIRAL.

Captain Once Known Here Now Occ pies High Position in Turkey.

Captain Ransford D. Bucknam, who w master of the whaleback steamer City Everett when she carried a cargo of whe from here years ago for famine-stricke people of India, and who had with him t mate on that vessel Captain J. S. Gibson the well known stevedore, formerly Chemainus, is now an admiral of th Turkish navy, according to advices fro Constantinople.

Admiral Bucknam first made the ac quaintance of the Sultan after being super intendent of marine at Cramps' shipyard two years ago. While at Cramps' he too the Mejeda, a war vessel the Turkish gov ernment had built there, to the land o the Sultan. He remained in Turkey sev eral months, showing the officers the how to work the guns and explaining the operation of the vessel.

During his stay in Turkey Admira Bucknam was introduced to the Sultan and seemed to take the fancy of the rule at once. It was not long before he of fered Bucknam the vice-admiralty of the navy if he would remain there. Admiral Bucknam did not say that he would ac cept the position and returned to America A few months later the Sultan sent one o his representatives to this country to agai offer the position to Bucknam. He finall consented, but before leaving Cramps Bucknam made a trip to San Francisco and married Miss Rose Thayer, and no for more than a year Bucknam has been an admiral of the Turkish navy.

ABSENT-MINDED TOURISTS.

Some of Them Leave Behind Them in Hotels Even Their Children.

Lucerne, Switzerland, Sept. 20.—Those who have visited "lovely Lucerne" at the height of the holiday season will hardly be surprised to learn that every year, in Swiss hotels alone, articles to the value of $25,000 are left behind by forgetful visitors in a hurry. Swiss railways derive an equally handsome profit from the sale of objects forgotten by travelers and never claimed.

Some extraordinary cases of forgetfulness are recorded this season. An Englishman had taken a room at a Zermatt hotel and deposited his baggage there, but coming back from a walk he could not remember the name nor the location of his hotel, and had to seek the aid of the police. At Zurich hotel bank notes to the value of several hundred dollars were left behind some weeks ago, and no one has yet come forward to claim them. At Geneva a hotel keeper recently restored a jewel casket to an American woman who was under the impression that she had left it in a train. A German paterfamilias with offspring numbering eight, accidentally left one of his children behind him at Lausanne without noticing its absence until he had reached his home.